

BRIEFER ARTICLES.

NOTES ON CAREX. XIX.

Carex Madrensis, n. sp.—One of the INDICÆ, and, with *C. Schiedeana* Kunze, making a well-marked section of that group: slender, a foot to eighteen inches high, with short and flattish leaves: spikes about four, aggregated, or the lowest one or two remote and long-peduncled from sheaths, a half inch long, and ovate or nearly globular, the apical staminate part very short: perigynium obovoid and slightly excurved, distinctly and abruptly beaked, the orifice slightly toothed, the body trigonous and strongly few-nerved, somewhat scarious, but not hairy or pubescent: scale broad and blunt, with a short cusp, brown, with a dorsal nerve, shorter than the light-colored perigynium.

Differs from *C. Schiedeana*, its nearest relative, in its much laxer habit and softer leaves, the absence of long bracts subtending the upper spikes, the more scattered spikes, the long peduncles of the lower spikes, the glabrous less-nerved perigynium, and the broader and blunter scales.—Near the top of the Sierra Madre mountains, State of Durango, Mexico, *J. N. Rose* 2357. 1897.

Carex Seatoniana, n. sp.—Allied to *C. spissa* Bailey, but less stout, spikes loosely flowered, perigynia ascending and thinly haired or hispid: plant five or six feet high, with stiff, rough-edged, light-colored leaves: spikes about ten, half of them pistillate, with short staminate tips, the lower ones long-stalked and five or six inches long, narrow and loosely flowered: perigynium ovate to obovate or almost turbinate, firm and not inflated, strongly few-nerved, short-beaked, with the orifice entire or nearly so, sparsely hispidulose, often punctulate: scales awl-like and serrate, or becoming broad and merely cuspidate near the apex of the spike.

A well-marked plant, with scattering perigynia in the midst of the long spikes, and more densely flowered near the apices, all the scales below the tips very long and prominent.—Moist river bluffs, near Tula, Mexico, *Pringle* 7452. 1897. Dedicated to the memory of Henry E. Seaton, late assistant curator of the Gray Herbarium and student of Mexican plants.

Carex galbana, n. sp.—Related to *C. triceps* Michx.: a weak plant, with slender curving culms a few inches to a foot long, much overtopping the short flattish leaves: spikes two or three, small (half inch or less long), aggregate, staminate below, the bracts not prominent or leafy: perigynium trigonous-turbinate, greenish and glabrous, strongly few-nerved, the beak scarcely any, and orifice entire: scale thin and brownish, blunt, narrower and shorter than the perigynium.

Differs from *C. triceps* and its varieties in its very different habit, glabrous foliage (leaves very sparsely ciliate on the edges near the base), and the absence of leafy bracts.—Sierra de las Cruces, 10,000 feet, State of Mexico, Pringle 7083. 1896.

Carex irrasa, n. sp.—(*C. Douglasii* Boott var.? *laxiflora* Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 1: 20.)

Aside from the original specimens collected by Williams near Utica, Montana, I now have the plant from Big Lost river, Idaho (*Henderson* 3698). It seems to have little in common with *C. Douglasii*, to which I provisionally referred it, being distinguished by its open brown simpler head and looser-flowered spikes, taller and more slender habit, often rough-angled perigynium, and shorter styles.

Carex turgidula, n. sp.—Allied to *C. acutina* Bailey and *C. stricta* Lam. var. *decora* Bailey, but distinguished from all members of this group by its thin and turgid perigynia and spreading-pointed black scales: erect and stout, 12 to 18 inches high, the culms overtopping the flat bright green leaves: pistillate spikes one to three, approximate near the top of the culm, varying from a half inch to an inch and a half long, the lowest one or two very short-stalked and subtended by rather short leaf-like bracts, most of them with a staminate apex: perigynium small and globular or turbinate, very abruptly contracted in a very short entire beak, nerveless except on the angles, turgid or inflated, shorter than the black-brown pointed spreading scale.

Stewart's Lake, British Columbia (*Macoun*); near Portland, Oregon (*Henderson*); Lake Waha, Nez Perces county, Idaho (*Heller* 3400).

Carex Oaxacana.—I propose this name for the *C. olivacea* of Liebmann. Mr. Pringle collected the plant at an altitude of 9000 to 10,000 feet, on the Sierra de San Felipe, Oaxaca (no. 4842) in 1894. It is a well-marked species, allied to *C. virescens* Muhl., but with narrow-trigonous and distinctly beaked glabrous perigynia and stiffish sparsely hairy herbage. The synonymy of this much named plant is as follows:

C. olivacea Liebm. Mex. Halv. 79 (1850), not Boott (1846).

C. monticola Boeckl. Engler's Bot. Jahrb. 1: 364 (1881), not Dewey (1861).

C. androgyna Bailey, Proc. Amer. Acad. 22: 101 (1886), not Balbis.

Liebmann reports it from the Peak of Orizaba.

CAREX OBLATA Bailey, var. **luzuliformis**, n. var.— Differs from the species in being much taller (two feet or more), with broader leaves and much larger spikes.

Idaho, Oregon, California. It is 6210 of the California Geological Survey and 1426 of the Department of Agriculture Death Valley Expedition (*Coville & Funston*). In some cases I have confounded this with *C. luzulæfolia* W. Boott, but that species differs in its broader foliage, and particularly in its broader, papery, and more turgid perigynia. The perigynia of *C. oblata* and var. *luzuliformis* are long and gradually tapering, hard and not at all inflated.

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THE SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF THE GENUS MONOCLEA.

THE genus *Monoclea*, according to Schiffner,¹ contains one certainly known species, *M. Forsteri* Hook., and a second one, *M. dilatata* Leitgeb, which Schiffner thinks should probably be united with *M. Forsteri*. The American form of the latter has been separated as *M. Gottschei* by Lindberg, but is not usually considered to be distinct.

Monoclea Forsteri is apparently common throughout tropical America, and during a visit to Jamaica in the summer of 1897 I met with the plant repeatedly in the wet mountain ravines, and upon the dripping rocks along the margins of streams. In such situations the plant occurred in large masses and was very conspicuous.

Hooker's original description² I have not seen, but from the reference to this in Gottsche's paper,³ it must be very incomplete, as there was an evident confusion of the plant with *Anthoceros* and *Dendroceros*. The locality from which the original plant came seems also to be doubtful.

The first account of the plant which is at all complete is that given

¹ ENGLER and PRANTL, Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien 91-92: 56.

² HOOKER, Musci exotici. London, 1820.

³ GOTTSCHÉ, Ueber das Genus *Monoclea*. Bot. Zeit. 19: 281-289. 1858.